99TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
99-798

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT OF 1986

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

ON

H.R. 5352

TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING

AUGUST 15, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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CONTENTS

	Page
Committee action	1
Background and committee comment	1
Section-by-section analysis:	
Section 1—Short title	3
Section 2—Statement of policy	3
Section 3—Statement of purpose	4
Title I—International Narcotics Control Assistance Program:	
Section 101—Additional funding for international narcotics control assistance and regional cooperation	4
Section 102—Additional aircraft for drug control eradication and interdiction efforts by foreign countries	5
Section 103—Retention of title to aircraft provided to foreign countries for narcotics control purposes	6
Section 104—Records of aircraft use	6
Section 105—Pilot and aircraft maintenance training for narcotics control activities	7
Section 106—Development of herbicides for aerial coca eradication	7
Section 107—Review of effectiveness of international narcotics control assistance program	8
Title II—Improving law enforcement and other narcotics control activities abroad:	
Section 201—Extradition to the United States for narcotics-related offenses	8
Section 202—Issuance of diplomatic passports for Drug Enforcement Administration agents abroad	9
Section 203—Restrictions on participation of U.S. personnel in arrest actions in narcotics control efforts abroad	9
Section 204—Information-sharing so that visas are denied to drug traffickers	10
Section 205—Information relating to illicit narcotics activities abroad	11
Section 206—Combating narcoterrorism	11
Section 207—Interdiction procedures for vessels of foreign registry	12
Section 208—Department of Defense assistance for law enforcement activities outside the United States	12
Title III—Development and narcotics production and trafficking:	13
Section 301—Findings	
Section 302—Annual reports on development efforts to reduce narcotics production and trafficking	13
Title IV—Drug education programs abroad:	14
Section 401—Increased funding for USIA drug education programs	14
Section 402—Increased funding for AID drug education programs	14
Section 403—Reports to Congress on drug education programs abroad	14
Title V—UN activities relating to narcotics control:	
Section 501—Findings	14
Section 502—International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	15
Section 503—Effectiveness of international drug prevention and control system	15
Section 504—Narcotics control conventions	15
Title VI—Provisions relating to specific countries:	
Section 601—Narcotics control efforts in Mexico	15
Section 602—Mexico-United States Intergovernmental Commission	16
Section 603—Opium production in Pakistan	16
Section 604—Opium production in Iran, Afghanistan, and Laos	16

Page

Required reports section:
Cost estimate 17
Inflationary impact statement 17
Statements required by clause 2(l)(3) of House Rule XI:
(a) Oversight findings and recommendations 17
(b) Budget, credit, spending authority 17
(c) Committee on Government Operations summary 17
(d) Congressional Budget Office cost estimate 18
Changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported 18
Appendixes:
1. House Foreign Affairs Committee narcotics initiatives: A chronology 23
2. Narcotics hearings and markups conducted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs 24

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Mr. FASCELL, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5352]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5352) to combat international narcotics trafficking, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

COMMITTEE ACTION

On July 23, 1986, the Speaker announced his intention for the House to pass, by mid-September, an omnibus antinarcotics initiative. Declaring that drug abuse has become "not only a tragic national menace but a threat to our domestic peace and security", he asked all committees with jurisdiction relevant to narcotics issues to report out appropriate legislation, with bipartisan support, by August 12.

Following the Speaker's announcement, members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs drafted international narcotics control legislation. On August 6, the committee met to mark up a committee print, adopted sundry amendments, and ordered favorably reported by unanimous voice vote a clean bill (H.R. 5352). H.R. 5352 was introduced by the Hon. Dante B. Fascell, Chairman, with 39 committee members as cosponsors.

BACKGROUND AND COMMITTEE COMMENT

H.R. 5352 is the latest in a long list of narcotics control legislation sponsored by the committee. A chronology of committee actions on this issue over the past 15 years is attached as appendix 1.

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Most recently, the committee enacted the "Fascell-Chiles" international narcotics control bill in the 1985 foreign aid authorization act (Public Law 99-83) and the 1985 Department of State authorization act (Public Law 99-93). Provisions enacted in those acts included: requirements for increased cost-sharing by countries receiving narcotics control assistance, funds for procurement of weapons to defend aircraft involved in narcotics control efforts, a prohibition on the use of foreign aid to reimburse drug crop eradications, a modification of the so-called "Mansfield Amendment", prohibitions against certain aid to Bolivia and Peru if those countries fail to meet eradication targets previously agreed to, a reallocation of funds from countries failing to meet narcotics control targets to countries which had complied with their obligations, conditions on U.S. contributions to the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control to ensure that enforcement elements are included in crop substitution projects, a requirement for the executive branch to consider the possibility of a regional Latin American narcotics control organization, congressional support for increased involvement by U.S. Armed Forces in narcotics control efforts overseas, strengthening the personnel system of the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters at the Department of State, requirements for information-sharing among U.S. Government agencies to ensure that foreign drug-traffickers do not obtain U.S. visas, increased attention to the need for updated extradition treaties relating to narcotics offenses, and congressional concern for the torture-murder of U.S. DEA agent Enrique Camarena and his pilot in Mexico in 1985.

In addition, in the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (H.R. 4151), the committee sponsored provisions which authorize information rewards on persons committing narco-terrorist acts. That legislation is now awaiting Presidential approval.

The committee has not only enacted legislation, but has carefully monitored the impact of that legislation as well as continuing developments in narcotics issues worldwide. During the past 2 years, the committee's Task Force on International Narcotics Control, chaired by Hon. Lawrence J. Smith and cochaired by Hon. Benjamin Gilman, have held 14 hearings on international narcotics control issues (appendix 2). Many of the provisions contained in H.R. 5352 therefore stem directly from hearings held by the Task Force, as well as by the Subcommittee on International Operations chaired by Hon. Dan Mica and Ranking Minority Member Olympia Snowe.

The committee's long and active history in narcotics control issues has led to the conclusion that there are no easy answers to the international problem of narcotics production, trafficking, and abuse. The committee over the years has authorized a variety of approaches to combat this problem, including crop substitution, training of host country personnel by DEA and Customs officials, international visitor programs, the use of "poppy/coca bans" in AID projects, increased foreign aid to narcotics-producing countries, sanctions against narcotics-producing countries, provision of aircraft, herbicides and technical assistance, contributions to international programs and organizations dedicated to narcotics control, and other measures. The committee believes, however, that U.S. ef-

forts to persuade other countries to increase their antinarcotics efforts are ultimately limited by the difficulty of dealing with sovereign countries, the boundaries of U.S. leverage, the competition of other U.S. national security interests, and by the lack of a persuasive U.S. domestic commitment and effort. Experience has demonstrated that politically attractive solutions such as "cutting off foreign aid" or vastly increased funding for international narcotics activities will contribute only marginally to combatting this problem.

The committee bill reflects this historical experience. It contains provisions which will improve the management of existing programs, provides additional funds if the President requests and justifies the need for them, maintains a strong congressional oversight role, includes or maintains sanctions where appropriate, encourages a regional response to the problem of narcotics production and trafficking in Latin America, and urges increased international cooperation in addressing this issue. Other provisions enacted in Public Law 99-83 and Pubic Law 99-93 remain in effect. The new initiatives in H.R. 5352, while modest, build on the committees previous efforts. It is the committee's hope that other elements of the omnibus narcotics legislation will lend credibility to these initiatives by demonstrating an increased willingness to deal with the narcotics threat within our own borders.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 1—Short title

This section provides a short title for H.R. 5352, which may be cited as the "International Narcotics Control Act of 1986". It also provides a table of contents for the bill.

Section 2—Statement of policy

This section states congressional findings that inadequate enforcement and eradication efforts have contributed to the rampant production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs; that such drug production and trafficking constitutes a clear and present danger to the international community; that illegal narcotics production and trafficking operations seriously threaten national and regional stability; that it should be U.S. policy to assist the major drug-producing and trafficking countries effectively to carry out their own enforcement and eradication efforts; and the U.S. narcotics control assistance should be designed to facilitate the formation of regional solutions for combatting the threats posed by illegal cultivation, production, and trafficking of narcotics drugs.

The committee notes that current law (section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) already contains findings of the Congress relative to the role of the United States in combatting illicit narcotics production and trafficking. Section 2, while building on current congressional findings, is designed to stress that the illicit narcotics trade constitutes a security threat, as previously declared by other countries (most notably Malaysia) and recently affirmed by President Reagan in the National Security Decision Directive signed on April 8, 1986. This section also encourages U.S. narcotics control assistance to facilitate regional solutions to the narcotics problem. While the committee recognizes that a regional approach may not

be practicable in all areas, it strongly urges the executive branch to increase efforts currently underway in Latin America to build a regional capability to respond to illicit production and trafficking.

Section 3—Statement of purpose

Subsection (a) reaffirms current law in stating that the purpose of this act is to promote, through international and regional cooperation, the eventual elimination of narcotics production and trafficking (with assistance from the United States where appropriate) in order that all countries meet their international obligations with respect to narcotics control efforts.

Subsection (b) states that, in recognition of the threat posed by the international narcotics trade, the Congress declares that frustration of the purpose of this act by lack of cooperation from another country would provide a basis for promptly implementing section 481(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Section 481(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act, commonly known as the "Gilman-Rangel-Hawkins amendment", states that if the President determines that any country has not taken adequate steps to stem illicit narcotics production and trafficking, he must then suspend U.S. assistance to that country. The committee notes that the executive branch has never exercised this authority. While the committee continues to believe that foreign aid sanctions are not the only, or even the most desirable, means to encourage foreign countries to meet their international obligations to control illicit narcotics activities, it nonetheless recognizes that with some countries the imposition of such sanctions may become necessary. In Bolivia, for example, the threat of congressionally-imposed sanctions contained in Public Law 99-83 led to the first eradication effort, however modest, in that country's history. The committee has therefore maintained Presidential flexibility in imposing such sanctions, while encouraging the President to use such sanctions where appropriate.

TITLE I—INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Section 101—Additional funding for international narcotics control assistance and regional cooperation

This section amends section 482(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 by increasing the current authorization for international narcotics control for fiscal year 1987 from $57.529 million to $65.445 million, the executive request level.

In addition, section 101 authorizes an additional $35 million for international narcotics control programs for fiscal year 1987, which may be appropriated only if the President has submitted to the Congress: (1) a budget request for the appropriation of those funds, and (2) a plan showing how the requested funds will be used, including a description of how regional cooperation on narcotics control matters will be promoted by the use of those additional funds.

The purpose of conditionally authorizing an additional $35 million for international narcotics control programs for fiscal year 1987 is to demonstrate the committee's support for such programs, while requiring the President to demonstrate that he believes such

additional funds are necessary despite the constraints of the "Gramm-Rudman-Hollings" Act. The committee has further required a description of the use of any additional requested funds in order to ensure that appropriate congressional control is maintained, as well as to encourage the executive branch to use these additional funds to strengthen regional solutions to the narcotics problem, particular in Latin America. The need to examine a regional approach to the narcotics problem in Latin America was noted by the committee in section 615 of Public Law 99–83.

The committee also commends the recent recommendation to the Organization of American States by the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs to establish an Inter-American Drug Control Commission (CICAD). The committee urges that such a commission focus on concrete steps, such as regional training centers for police, to combat illicit narcotics production and trafficking.

Section 102—Additional aircraft for drug control eradication and interdiction efforts by foreign countries

Subsection (a) earmarks not less than $10 million in grant military assistance program (MAP) funds for fiscal year 1987 for the provision of helicopters or other aircraft to countries receiving narcotics control assistance from the United States. These aircraft shall be used solely for narcotics eradication and interdiction efforts.

Subsection (b) provides that not less than half of this $10 million shall be used for aircraft to be based in Latin America and available for eradication and interdiction efforts throughout the region.

Subsection (c) provides that the aircraft made available pursuant to subsection (a) are in addition to any aircraft made available under the normal international narcotics control assistance program, and further provides that the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters shall administer the funds, rather than the Department of Defense.

The purpose of section 102 is to recognize the need for additional narcotics control aircraft to be made available to narcotics-producing countries. Given President Reagan's determination that narcotics are a national security threat, both to the United States and to other countries, the committee has taken the unusual step of earmarking these funds from the MAP account and transferring them to the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters in the State Department.

While the committee supports increased procurement of such aircraft for overseas use, it does not believe that the United States, in times of strict budgetary restrictions, can afford to provide such aircraft to every narcotics-producing country in the world. The committee has therefore encouraged a regional approach by earmarking half of the $10 million for aircraft to be used in regional narcotics interdiction and eradication programs in Latin America. This subearmark is intended to strengthen the regional air wing currently being established in Colombia. It is the committee's hope that such regional efforts may eventually obviate the need for the commitment of U.S. military personnel overseas. The committee has also included language to specify that such aircraft may be

used only for narcotics eradication and interdiction purposes. While the committee recognizes that emergency situations such as natural disasters may require the temporary diversion of such aircraft for humanitarian purposes, it is not the committee's intention that such aircraft be used for any operations other than those connected specifically to narcotics control activities.

Section 103—Retention of title to aircraft provided to foreign countries for narcotics control purposes

This section amends chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 by adding a new section 484 which requires that any aircraft made available to a foreign country for narcotics control purposes after the enactment of this section (including aircraft provided under section 102 of this act) shall be provided only on a lease or loan basis.

Section 103, in essence, requires the United States to retain title to any narcotics control aircraft provided after the enactment of this section. This section was added as a result of oversight hearings held by the committee's Task Force on International Narcotics Control, which highlighted the problems associated with lack of U.S. control over such aircraft, particularly in Mexico. For example, while the United States has provided some 88 aircraft to Mexico for narcotics control purposes, the United States has very little control over the use of those aircraft since they have all been granted to the Government of Mexico. In addition, the committee believes that changes in governments in some countries, as well as other developments, may make it prudent to be able to "pull back" narcotics aircraft.

It is the committee's intention that aircraft procured from the date of enactment onward, be provided at no cost to the recipient country, and that such aircraft may be provided on a long-term basis. However, the committee believes that aircraft should be provided under agreements which will enable the United States to reclaim them promptly should it be determined that it is prudent or necessary to do so or that they are not being used for the purpose for which they are made available.

Section 104—Records of aircraft use

Subsection (a) amends chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 by adding a new section 485 which requires the Secretary of State to maintain detailed records on the use of all aircraft provided to a foreign country for international narcotics control purposes, including aircraft made available under section 102 of this act and aircraft made available before enactment of this act.

Subsection (b) requires the Secretary of State to make those records available to Congress at the request of either the chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs or Foreign Relations of the House and Senate.

This section also directly results from hearings conducted by the Task Force on International Narcotics Control. Those hearings established that in some countries no reliable records are maintained regarding the actual use of narcotics control aircraft provided by the United States to foreign countries. Without such records, there

are no reliable assurances that aircraft provided are being used for the purposes intended.

It is not the intention of the committee that records be manufactured "retroactively" for the period prior to the enactment of this act, given the failure by the executive branch to maintain such records on narcotics aircraft use in the past. However, section 104 will require such records to be maintained as of the date of enactment of this section on all U.S.-provided aircraft, including those already in the possession of a foreign government.

Section 105—Pilot and aircraft maintenance training for narcotics control activities

Subsection (a) earmarks $2 million in fiscal year 1987 International Military and Education Training (IMET) funds for education and training solely for operation and maintenance of narcotics control aircraft.

Subsection (b) provides that assistance under this section shall be coordinated with assistance provided under the State Department's International Narcotics Matters programs.

Subsection (c) states that such assistance may be provided notwithstanding the prohibition contained in section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 related to police training.

The committee believes that it is in the long-term interests of the United States that foreign country personnel be trained in the use and maintenance of narcotics control aircraft, and has therefore included this earmark of IMET funds. It is the committee's intention that these funds be used for training of personnel in support of the regional air wing concept, in particular for training of personnel in Peru and Bolivia.

In recognition of the fact that, in many countries, police units rather than military forces are responsible for narcotics control activities, the committee has included a waiver of the section 660 prohibition on funding of foreign police training. This waiver is provided solely for training specifically related to aerial narcotics control activities.

Section 106—Development of herbicides for aerial coca eradication

This section earmarks $1 million in international narcotics control funds for fiscal year 1987 for research on and the development and testing of safe and effective herbicides for use in the aerial eradication of coca.

The committee notes that although research and testing of aerial herbicides for coca are currently being conducted, no effective and safe herbicide for such purposes has yet been developed. The committee has therefore included this earmark as an incentive for stepped-up efforts in this area. These funds should be used not only for research and development, but also for field tests which will establish a herbicide's actual effectiveness. The committee believes that given the time-consuming nature of manual eradication of coca, an effective aerial herbicide could be one of the most important developments in the war against drugs overseas.

Section 107—Review of effectiveness of international narcotics control assistance program

Subsection (a) directs the Comptroller General to conduct a thorough and complete investigation of the effectiveness of the U.S. international narcotics control program.

Subsection (b) requires the Comptroller General to submit periodic reports to the Congress as various portions of the investigation are completed, and upon completion of the investigation to submit a final report to the Congress including such recommendations for administrative or legislative action as the Comptroller General finds appropriate based on the investigation.

While the committee has consistently supported adequate funding for the international narcotics control program administered by the Department of State, recent investigations by committee Members and staff have raised questions about the effectiveness of this aid. The committee has therefore directed the General Accounting Office to conduct a program audit of this account. In recognition of the length of time such an audit might require, given the number of countries receiving aid from International Narcotics Matters [INM], the committee has provided for periodic reports to the Congress. The committee urges the GAO to conduct its investigation by region, focusing on those countries which receive the largest amounts of aid from INM. This investigation may draw on experience gained from investigations requested from other committees.

TITLE II—IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER NARCOTICS CONTROL ACTIVITIES ABROAD

Section 201—Extradition to the United States for narcotics-related offenses

This section requires that the annual Department of State narcotics control report submitted pursuant to section 481(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 include a discussion of the extent to which each country has cooperated with U.S. narcotics control efforts through extradition or prosecution of drug traffickers, including a description of the status of negotiations with each country of new or updated extradition treaties relating to narcotics offenses.

The committee notes that section 133 of Public Law 99–93 (the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 1986 and 1987) urged the Secretary of State to increase U.S. efforts to negotiate updated extradition treaties relating to narcotics offenses with each major drug-producing country, particularly those in Latin America. Section 201 of this act was included to express the committee's continuing concern over the inability of many countries to effectively prosecute major drug traffickers, or alternatively to extradite such traffickers to the United States. As a result, many drug traffickers continue to go free. The committee continues to urge the Secretary of State to update existing extradition treaties, or negotiate new ones, which would permit extradition of drug traffickers to the United States.

Section 202—Issuance of diplomatic passports for Drug Enforcement Administration agents abroad

This section commends the decision of the Secretary of State to issue diplomatic passports, rather than official passports, to DEA officials and employees who are assigned abroad, and requires the Secretary to report to Congress before making any change in this policy.

The committee notes that in the past some DEA employees have had difficulty in carrying out their duties while crossing international borders, or in investigations outside the capital cities of a host country, due to lack of possession of a diplomatic passport. The committee therefore commends the recent decision by the Secretary of State, and hopes that this policy will be continued.

Section 203—Restrictions on participation of U.S. personnel in arrest actions in narcotics control efforts abroad

This section amends section 481(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, commonly known as the Mansfield Amendment, which prohibits U.S. officials from being present at narcotics raids overseas. Section 203 waives this prohibition in the case of a foreign country where the Secretary of State determines that it would be in the U.S. national interest, and would not be harmful to U.S. relations with that country. The Secretary shall keep the Congress fully informed of such determinations and of activities carried out by U.S. employees pursuant to those determinations.

Section 203 further provides that in the case of a foreign country where the Secretary has made such a determination, U.S. employees still may not directly effect an arrest in such country as part of any foreign police action with respect to narcotics control, but may assist foreign officers who are effecting an arrest. It also clarifies in law what is permitted currently under regulations, that U.S. officers and employees, in any foreign country, may take direct action to protect life or safety if exigent circumstances arise which are unanticipated and which pose an immediate threat to U.S. officers or employees, officers, or employees of a foreign government, or members of the public. Finally, section 203 retains current law which prohibits U.S. officials from being present at the interrogation of any U.S. person arrested in a foreign country with respect to narcotics control efforts without the written consent of such person, and current law which states that this section shall not apply to the activities of the U.S. Armed Forces in carrying out their responsibilities under applicable Status of Forces arrangements.

The committee notes that the "Mansfield Amendment" has had a limiting effect on the ability of U.S. officials to monitor antinarcotics actions overseas. Adopted a decade ago in order to prevent possible abuses by U.S. drug enforcement personnel in other countries, the practical effect of this prohibition has been to deny U.S. personnel the opportunity to monitor and assist host country personnel in such actions. It has also placed DEA agents overseas in untenable positions, since it is generally impossible to predict in advance when cooperative investigations with host country personnel may result in a sudden arrest action.

Last year, the committee amended section 481(c) to provide that the "Mansfield amendment" would not apply in any country where the Secretary of State and the host country had agreed to such an exemption, and the agreement had been reported to Congress prior to taking effect. This revision proved to be unworkable, since most countries refuse for reasons of national sovereignty to enter into such agreements publicly. In addition, some governments are willing to permit such activiites only on a case-by-case basis.

The committee continues to believe that the Mansfield amendment inhibits the ability of U.S. officials, particularly DEA agents, to carry out their duties overseas. However, the committee also recognizes that the presence of U.S. officials at narcotics arrest actions can be a sensitive political issue which may have an impact on bilateral relations. The committee has therefore required the Secretary of State to authorize the lifting of the Mansfield amendment prohibitions in the appropriate countries. It is the intent of the committee that this authority be delegated to the U.S. Ambassador in each country, who should have control over activities carried out by U.S. personnel assigned to the U.S. Embassy

The committee also notes that this section is not intended to affect any arrangements the Coast Guard may have with other countries.

Section 204—Information-sharing so that visas are denied to drug traffickers

Subsection (a) states congressional concern that the executive branch has not established a comprehensive information system on all drug arrests of foreign nationals in the United States so that information may be communicated to the appropriate U.S. embassies, even though the establishment of such a system is required by section 132 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act (Public Law 99-93).

Subsection (b) requires the executive branch to act expeditiously to establish such a comprehensive information system, and to report to the Congress when it is established.

Section 132 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act required that a comprehensive information system be established on all drug arrests of foreign nationals in the United States, and that uniform guidelines be promulgated to permit information-sharing on foreign drug traffickers, in order to ensure that foreign narcotics traffickers are denied visas to enter the United States. It further required the Chairman of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board to submit a report by February 1986, on the steps taken to implement this section.

The committee notes that 1 year after enactment of section 132, the executive branch has failed to establish either uniform guidelines or a comprehensive information-sharing system, and that the report required to be submitted in February was not submitted to the committee until the day before the markup of H.R. 5352.

The committee has therefore included section 204 in this legislation, again urging the executive branch to comply with the law.

Section 205—Information relating to illicit narcotics activities abroad

Subsection (a) urges the President to direct the appropriate Federal officials to give greater priority to the collection and sharing of information on narcotics-related activities abroad, including information relevant to estimating illicit drug production and information relevant to narcotics-related money laundering.

Subsection (b) requires the President to direct that an updated threat assessment of narcotics trafficking from Africa be prepared and, if it is determined that an increased threat exists, to examine the need for the United States to provide increased narcotics control training for African countries.

The committee has continually noted the need for all elements of the executive branch to collect and share narcotics-related intelligence. Without such a concerted and comprehensive effort, there is little hope that the United States will have adequate information even to establish the parameters of the international narcotics problem. In addition, the committee is concerned over persistent allegations of involvement of foreign government officials in narcotics-related activities.

The committee is also concerned by persistent reports of increased drug trafficking through Africa, and has therefore urged the President to carry out an updated threat assessment for this region. The committee further notes the lack of adequate numbers of DEA personnel in Africa to meet this growing threat, and urges that increased manpower be assigned to the area. In particular, the committee urges the U.S. Ambassador to Egypt to allow additional DEA agents to be assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, who could monitor narcotics activities in East Africa.

Section 206—Combating narcoterrorism

Subsection (a) contains a congressional finding that the increased cooperation and collaboration between narcotics traffickers and terrorist groups constitutes a serious threat to U.S. national security interests and to the political stability of numerous other countries, particularly in Latin America.

Subsection (b) directs the President to take concrete steps to improve the capability of the executive branch to (1) collect information concerning the links between narcotics traffickers and acts of terrorism abroad, and (2) to develop an effective and coordinated means for responding to the threat which those links pose. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the President shall report to the Congress on steps taken pursuant to this subsection.

Subsection (c) authorizes up to $2 million of the $20 million authorized for the administration of justice program (which is part of the economic support fund program) to be used to provide to Colombia or other countries in Latin America such assistance as they may request for protection of judicial or other officials who are targets of narcoterrorist attacks. Such assistance may include aid to increase the investigative, judicial, or prosecutorial capabilities of those countries with respect to narcoterrorist attacks.

Section 206 reflects the committee's concern over the growing alliances between narcotics traffickers and terrorists, particularly in

Colombia where numerous judges and other Government officials have been murdered by narcoterrorists. While the committee has included provisions in other legislation (H.R. 4151, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986) to provide information rewards on persons who commit narcoterrorist acts, the committee believes it is appropriate to demonstration U.S. concern for those foreign officials who are the victims of such acts. It is not the committe's intent, by including this provision, to change the way in which the Administration of Justice program is implemented or to require a separate accounting system, or to limit the amount of assistance which can be provided for purposes relating to protection of officials.

Section 207—Interdiction procedures for vessels of foreign registry

Subsection (a) states congressional findings that (1) the interdiction by the U.S. Coast Guard of vessels suspected of carrying illicit narcotics is difficult when the vessel is of foreign registry and is located beyond the customs waters of the United States; (2) before boarding and inspecting such a vessel, the Coast Guard must obtain consent from either the master of the vessel or the country of registry; and (3) this process may delay vessel interdiction by 3 or 4 days.

Subsection (b) urges the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to increase efforts to negotiate with relevant countries procedures which will facilitate interdiction of suspect vessels; directs the President to take appropriate actions, including denial of access to U.S. ports, against any country which refuses to engage in such negotiations; and requires the Secretary of State to submit semiannual reports to the Congress identifying those countries which have failed to negotiate with respect to such interediction procedures.

Section 208—Department of Defense assistance for law enforcement activities outside the United States

This section amends section 374(c)(1) of title 10, U.S. Code (relating to Posse Comitatus) to (1) clarify that under certain conditions U.S. military personnel may provide assistance to foreign law enforcement officials, and (2) require that the Secretary of State agree to any emergency declaration authorizing the use of the U.S. military overseas for law enforcement purposes. The current United States-Bolivian narcotics interdiction operation has raised questions as to the legal authorities under which DOD assistance is being provided to Bolivian law enforcement authorities. Current law does not specifically state that the U.S. military may provide assistance to foreign law enforcement officials. The committee has therefore made this authority explicit for narcotics-related purposes.

The committee also notes that, under current law, an emergency declaration authorizing use of the U.S. military for narcotics control purposes overseas must be signed only by the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney-General (in his capacity as head of the Drug Enforcement Policy Board). Given the impact of such operations on U.S. foreign policy, the committee believes that it is also

appropriate for the Secretary of State to sign any such emergency declaration.

TITLE III—DEVELOPMENT AND NARCOTICS PRODUCTION AND TRAFFIC

Section 301—Findings

This section contains congresional findings that (1) increased narcotics cultivation and trafficking in developing countries is associated with declining economic opportunities in those countries, and particularly with decreasing youth employment opportunities and migration of small farmers to narcotics-producing areas, and (2) priority in U.S. development assistance policy should be given to employment-generation and to increasing the incentives for people to remain engaged in legitimate agriculture.

The committee recognizes that narcotics production and trafficking is not only an enforcement problem, but a long-term development problem as well. U.S. development policy should increase the incentives for people to remain engaged in legitimate agriculture by increasing the resources available to them and enhancing their ability to make an adequate living. Among the measures that the United States should take are:

(1) ensuring that small producers receive an adequate share of the benefits of rural development policies and assistance, and that agro-industries do not receive a disproportionate share of such benefits to the detriment of small producers;

(2) encouragement of adequate investment in rural infrastructure that would benefit small producers, including irrigation systems, soil recovery programs and farm-to-market roads;

(3) programs to make available adequate and affordable credit to small producers through their own institutions;

(4) promotion of adequate agricultural pricing policies that would enable small producers to make a sufficient profit to counteract the motive to move to drug-producing areas; and

(5) other means for stimulating employment, particularly among youth, through increased support for small-scale, labor-intensive enterprises.

Section 302—Annual reports on development efforts to reduce narcotics production and trafficking

This section requires the Agency for International Development (AID) to include in its annual report to Congress a detailed description of the programs and activities it carries out with respect to illicit narcotics production (such as crop substitution programs), and an assessment of the effectiveness of those programs and activities in reducing illicit narcotics production.

The committee notes that virtually none of AID's narcotics-related projects have ever been evaluated for their effectiveness, and that most of these projects are behind schedule and have been plagued with problems. The committee urges the Administrator of AID to direct that an evaluation of these projects be undertaken, and to include the results of any such evaluation in the report required by this section. It is not the committee's intention that this report include information on activities carried out by the State

Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, which are the subject of separate reporting requirements.

TITLE IV—DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAMS ABROAD

Section 401—Increased funding for USIA drug education programs

This section authorizes an additional $2 million for the U.S. information Agency (USIA) for fiscal year 1987 for the purpose of increasing drug education programs abroad.

The committee believes that, insofar as the major drug-producing countries are experiencing increasing drug addiction among their own populations, there is an increased need for drug prevention and education programs in those countries. USIA already engages in a variety of programs related to drug prevention and control through its exchange of persons programs, and radio and television broadcasts. International visitors have met with the President's special advisor on drug abuse, with officials of the DEA and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and with private sector organizations involved in prevention and rehabilitation. USIA has also sponsored speaking tours for American educators abroad on the topics of drug education and community action, as well as on narcotics trafficking and interdiction. The committee expects that USIA will expand its existing programs related to narcotics prevention and control, and will develop new initiatives, including the publication of educational materials, to help create an international response to the problem of drug abuse.

Section 402—Increased funding for AID drug education programs

This section authorizes an additional $3 million for AID for fiscal year 1987 for increasing drug education for source and transit countries.

As in the case of the previous provision, this section responds to the increased need for drug education programs, abroad. Experience demonstrates that significant progress in narcotics control has been made only in those countries where preceptions about narcotics have changed because of a better understanding of the harmful effects of narcotics. The committee intends that AID encourage and support drug education activities not only in current producer nations but also in countries that may become source countries in the future.

Section 403—Reports to Congress on drug education programs abroad

This section requires that reports from USIA and Aid on their drug education programs be included in their annual congressional Presentation Documnents.

TITLE V—U.N. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO NARCOTICS CONTROL

Section 501—Findings

This section contains findings with respect to the United Nations and narcotics control, taking note of the role played by the United Nations in developing the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the 1972 Protocal amending that Convention, and the Con-

vention or Psychotropic Substances, and calling for a greater international effort including better coordination and additional contributions by other countries to the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse and Control.

Section 502—International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

This section expresses congressional support for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (to be held in June 1987) and calls for high priority to be given to U.S. participation, including the appointment of a U.S. delegation head will in advance of the conference. Subsection (c) of this section requires the President to report to the Congress of the status of U.S. preparations for the Conference not later than April 30, 1987. The committee sees the conference as an important step in formulating a global strategy and urges the executive branch to support the work of the conference in concrete ways, which could include the seconding of U.S. personnel to the Conference secretariat.

Section 503—Effectiveness of international drug prevention and control system

This section calls for a study of the effectiveness of U.S. entities relating to narcotics prevention and control, including an evaluation of the potential savings and greater coordination which might be incurred as a result of consolidating the various U.N. agencies and affiliated organizations, and requires the President to report the results of the study to the Congress not later than April 30, 1987.

Section 504—Narcotics control conventions

This section urges the speedy completion of the proposed new narcotics control convention and calls for more effective implementation of existing conventions.

The committee believes that the new convention should complement the existing agreements related to narcotics control and should enhance enforcement capabilities against new forms of drug trafficking. The committee further believes that international efforts to combat narcotics will be enhanced with more universal and effective implementation of the existing international conventions.

TITLE VI—PROVISION RELATING TO SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Section 601—Narcotics control efforts in Mexico

This section withholds $1 million of funds authorized for Mexico for narcotics control aid in fiscal year 1987 until the President certifies that the Government of Mexico has fully investigated the murders of DEA agent Camarena and his pilot, and has brought to trial and is effectively prosecuting those responsible.

The committee is alarmed at the failure of the Government of Mexico to fully investigate and prosecute those responsible for the 1985 torture and murder of DEA agent Enrique Camarena Salazar and his pilot Alfredo Zavala Avelar. Persistent reports of the failure of that government to cooperate with the United States in its parallel investigations in the United States are equally troubling.

The committee believes it is in the interest of the Government of Mexico to exercise swiftly its prosecutorial and judicial powers in this case, lest terrorist acts such as the murder of DEA agents became commonplace and further frustrate the drug enforcement efforts of the Mexican Government. The commitee notes that it has been informed by the Department of State that "under Mexican procedures conviction and punishment will occur without the 'trial' and 'prosecution' referenced in subparagraph (a)(2)" of section 601. It is the committee's intent that if in fact these are "procedures which do not exist in Mexico," as the State Department asserts, that the Mexican domestic equivalent procedures be carried out so that those responsible for the murders are brought to justice.

Section 601 also requires the Secretary of State to submit monthly reports on the eradication program in Mexico. The committee is also concerned over the apparent failure of the eradication program in Mexico, despite having authorized the expenditures of increased funds over the last 3 years. In order to better assess the effectiveness, or the lack thereof, the Congress requires more timely information regarding the management of the eradication program.

Section 602—Mexico-United States Intergovernmental Commission

This section urges the President to begin negotiations for the establishment of a joint United States—Mexico Intergovernmental Commission on Narcotics and Psychotropic Drug Abuse, make recommendations regarding the membership of the Commission, and requires a report by the Secretary of State on progress of those negotiations.

The committee makes these recommendations to concert with a resolution adopted by the 26th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference.

Section 603—Opium production in Pakistan

This section urges the Government of Pakistan to implement a comprehensive narcotics control program and directs the Secretary of State to report to the Congress 60 days after enactment with respect to this program.

The committee is concerned over the setbacks suffered in the narcotics control program in Pakistan, especially in light of its previous successes. The committee believes that such assistance as the United States would be able to offer the Government of Pakistan in the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive narcotics control program should be provided, and that the Pakistani Government should seriously consider aerial eradication of the illegal poppy crop as an effective complement to its enforcement programs.

Section 604—Opium production in Iran, Afghanistan, and Laos

This section urges the President to direct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to request the Secretary General to raise the problem of illicit drug production in Iran, Afghanistan, and Laos at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

The committee is concerned that these countries, all major producers of opium poppy, have no present narcotics control programs,

and have failed to take the requisite steps to establish such programs.

Required Reports Section

COST ESTIMATE

The committee notes that, of the amounts authorized by H.R. 5352, $5 million represents a congressional initiative which is not the result of an executive branch budget request. All other funds authorized by the committee bill are from existing programs or subject to a new budget request. The committee estimates that, assuming the full appropriation of the amounts authorized in H.R. 5352, as amended, and assuming the requirements of the bill are met, the total budget authority required to carry out this bill is $48 million for fiscal year 1987. The committee agrees with the projected cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

The committee makes the following observations with respect to the inflationary impact of this bill:

The economic impact of narcotics abuse among the U.S. population greatly overshadows the funds provided for narcotics prevention and control; and

The total estimated net cost of this bill for fiscal year 1987 represents a negligible percentage of the budget authority in the executive branch's total budget request.

STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY CLAUSE 2(l)(3) OF RULE XI

(a) Oversight findings and recommendations

Among the principal oversight activities which contributed to the committee's formulation of H.R. 5352 have been:

Extensive hearings and review of the international narcotics control programs, both by the full committee and by its Task Force on International Narcotics Control;

Numerous hearings before the task force regarding implementation of the recommendations made in Public Law 99-83 and Public Law 99-93; and

Ongoing consultation between the committee members and staff and executive branch officials concerning the overall direction and specific management of the various international narcotics control programs.

(b) Budget, credit, and spending authority

The enactment of H.R. 5352 will create no new budget, credit, or spending authority.

(c) Committee on Government Operations summary

No oversight findings and recommendations which relate to this measure have been received from the Committee on Government Operations under clause 4(c)(2) of House rule X.

(d) Congressional Budget Office cost estimate

1. Bill No.: H.R. 5352.
2. Bill title: International Narcotics Control Act of 1986.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on August 6, 1986.
4. Bill purpose: The bill states United States policy concerning international and regional cooperation with respect to narcotics control and authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1987 for such purpose.
5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Authorization amount	48				
Estimated outlays	17	16	8	5	

Costs for this bill fall within budget function 150.

Basis for estimate: This estimate assumes enactment of this legislation by September 30, 1986, and subsequent appropriation of the authorized amounts. Outlays were estimated using historical spend-out rates for the programs.

6. Financing mechanism: This legislation authorizes funding to be provided in subsequent appropriations acts. Such funding is discretionary and may be lower than the authorized amounts.
7. Estimate cost to State and local governments: None.
8. Estimate comparison: None.
9. Previous CBO cost estimate: None.
10. Estimate prepared by: Joseph C. Whitehill.
11. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 8—INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

SEC. 481. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL.—(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

[(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no officer or employee of the United States may engage or participate in any direct police arrest action in any foreign country with respect to narcotics control efforts. No such officer or employee may interro-

gate or be present during the interrogation of any United States person arrested in any foreign country with respect to narcotics control efforts without the written consent of such person. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the activities of the United States Armed Forces in carrying out their responsibilities under applicable Status of Forces arrangements.

[(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not prohibit officers and employees of the United States from being present during direct police arrest actions with respect to narcotic control efforts in a foreign country to the extent that the Secretary of State and the government of that country agree to such an exemption. The Secretary of State shall report any such agreement to the Congress before the agreement takes effect.]

(c)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no officer or employee of the United States may engage or participate in any direct police arrest action in any foreign country with respect to narcotics control efforts, except that this paragraph does not apply in the case of a foreign country with respect to which the Secretary of State has made the determinations described in paragraph (2).

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply, and paragraph (3) shall apply, with respect to a foreign country if the Secretary of State determines that the application of the prohibition in paragraph (3) rather than the prohibition in paragraph (1) with respect to that country—

(A) would be in the United States national interest, and

(B) would not harm United States relations with that country.

The Secretary shall keep the Congress fully informed of determinations made under this paragraph and of the activities carried out by officers and employees of the United States pursuant to those determinations.

(3) In the case of a foreign country with respect to which the Secretary of State has made the determinations described in paragraph (2), an officer or employee of the United States may not directly effect an arrest in that country as part of any foreign police action with respect to narcotics control efforts, notwithstanding any other provision of law. This paragraph does not prohibit an officer or employee from assisting foreign officers who are effecting an arrest.

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (3) do not prohibit an officer or employee from taking direct action to protect life or safety if exigent circumstances arise which are unanticipated and which pose an immediate threat to United States officers or employees, officers or employees of a foreign government, or members of the public.

(5) No officer or employee of the United States may interrogate or be present during the interrogation of any United States person arrested in any foreign country with respect to narcotics control efforts without the written consent of such person.

(6) This subsection shall not apply to the activities of the United States Armed Forces in carrying out their responsibilities under applicable Status of Forces arrangements.

* * * * * * * *

(e) (1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(3) Each such report shall identify those countries which are the significant direct or indirect sources of illicit narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States. For each such country, each report shall include the following:

(A) * * *

* * * * * * * *

(D) A discussion of the extent to which such country has cooperated with the United States narcotics control efforts through the extradition or prosecution of drug traffickers, and a description of the status of negotiations with such country to negotiate a new or updated extradition treaty relating to narcotics offenses.

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Sec. 482. AUTHORIZATION.—(a) (1) To carry out the purposes of section 481, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President $57,529,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and [$57,529,000 for the fiscal year 1987] *$65,445,000 for the fiscal year 1987. In addition to the amounts authorized by the preceding sentence, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President $35,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987 to carry out the purposes of section 481, except that funds may be appropriated pursuant to this additional authorization only if the President has submitted to the Congress (A) a budget request for the appropriation of those funds, and (B) a plan showing how the requsted funds will be used, including a description of how regional cooperation on narcotics control matters would be promoted by the use of those funds.*

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 484. RETENTION OF TITLE TO AIRCRAFT.

Any aircraft made available to a foreign country under this chapter at any time after the enactment of this section (including aircraft made available pursuant to section 102 of the International Narcotics Control Act of 1986) shall be provided only on a lease or loan basis.

SEC. 485. RECORDS OF AIRCRAFT USE.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO MAINTAIN RECORDS.—The Secretary of State shall maintain detailed records on the use of any aircraft made available to a foreign country under this chapter, including aircraft made available pursuant to section 102 of the International Narcotics Control Act of 1986 and aircraft made available under this chapter before the enactment of this section.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL ACCESS TO RECORDS.—The Secretary of State shall make the records maintained pursuant to subsection (a) available to the Congress upon a request of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives or the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

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CHAPTER 2—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 634. ANNUAL REPORT.—(a) In order that the Congress and the American people may be better and more currently informed regarding American foreign policy and the effectiveness of assistance provided by the United States Government to other countries and to international organizations, the Chairman of the Development Coordination Committere shall prepare the transmit to the Congress, no later than February 1 of each year, as a part of the annual presentation materials for foreign assistance, a report as described in this subsection. This report shall include—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(11) a detailed description of the programs and activities carried out under part I (other than chapter 8) with respect to illicit narcotics production (such as crop substitution programs), and an assessment of the effectiveness of those programs and activities in reducing illicit narcotics production;

[(11)] *(12)* information concerning the activities of the Minority Resource Center during the preceding fiscal year; and

[(12)] *(13)* other information appropriate to the conduct of the foreign assistance program of the United States Government.

(b) For purposes of this section—

(1) "foreign assistance" means any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government to a foreign country or international organization under this or any other Act, including but not limited to any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies of any foreign country which are owned by the United States Government; and

(2) "provided by the United States Government" includes, but is not limited to, foreign assistance provided by means of gift, loan, sale, credit, or guaranty.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 374 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 374. Assistance by Department of Defense personnel

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c)(1) In an emergency circumstance, equipment operated by or with the assistance of personnel assigned under subsection (a) may be used outside the land area of the United States (or any territory or possession of the United States) as a base of operations by Federal *or foreign* law enforcement officials to facilitate the enforcement of a law listed in subsection (a) and to transport such law enforcement officials in connection with such operations, if—

(A) equipment operated by or with the assistance of personnel assigned under subsection (a) is not used to interdict or to interrupt the passage of vessels or aircraft; and

(B) the Secretary of Defense [and], the Attorney General, *and the Secretary of State* jointly determine that an emergency circumstance exists.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, an emergency circumstance may be determined to exist only when—

(A) the size or scope of the suspected criminal activity in a given situation poses a serious threat to the interests of the United States; and

(B) enforcement of a law listed in subsection (a) would be seriously impaired if the assistance described in this subsection were not provided.

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APPENDIX 1

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE NARCOTICS INITIATIVES: A CHRONOLOGY

1971: The Committee enacted a provision requiring the President to suspend aid to any country which he determines has failed to take adequate steps on narcotics control.

1972: The Committee established a separate account for U.S. narcotics control assistance overseas.

1973: The Committee imposed a reporting requirement on the use of narcotics control funds.

1976: The Committee required a study of whether U.S. narcotics control assistance should be provided through international or regional organizations.

1981: The Committee limited U.S. contributions to the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control to 50 percent of the total contributions to that organization; and repealed the prohibition on the use of paraquat to eradicate illicit drug crops overseas.

1983: The Committee sponsored a major re-write of the narcotics assistance legislation, requiring annual country reports on narcotics-producing countries and tightening conditions on aid to countries which do not take adequate steps against narcotics. The Committee also established a Task Force on International Narcotics Control (Hon. Ed Feighan, Chairman), which held a series of hearings on drug trafficking through the Bahamas.

1984: The Task Force conducted hearings on Cuban and Bulgarian Government involvement in drug trafficking, and other narcotics issues, and sponsored bills condemning such involvement.

1985: The Committee re-established the Task Force (Hon. Larry Smith, Chairman).

1971–85: The Committee conducted annual narcotics control hearings, and more than a dozen trips by Committee Members and staff to investigate narcotics production and trafficking overseas. The most recent staff study visited 14 countries in Southeast Asia and the Western Hemisphere during August 1984–January 1985.

August 1985: The "Fascell-Chiles" international narcotics control bill is enacted in the foreign aid authorization (Public Law 99–83) and the Department of State authorization (Public Law 99–93).

March 1986: House passes H.R. 4151, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986, including new section authorizing information rewards on persons committing narco-terrorist acts.

1985–86: Committee's Task Force on International Narcotics Control has held thirteen hearings and briefings. (see appendix 2).

APPENDIX 2

NARCOTICS HEARINGS AND MARK-UPS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MAR. 18, 1983 (FRIDAY) 9:15 A.M.–11 A.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room 2172 RHOB. Comt: SUBAPA.
Type: Close briefing.
Purpose: On the illicit narcotics situation in Asia and the U.S. response.
Results: Closed briefing held.
Ref's: SUBAPA, closed, briefing, CIA, narcotics, Asia.
Last updated at 12:05 p.m. Mar. 18, 1983, by AMA.)

MAR. 18, 1983 (FRIDAY) 10 A.M.–12 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: SUBAPA.
Type: Open Hearing.
Purpose: On the illicit Narcotics situation in Asia and the U.S. response.
Witn's: Hon. Dominick Dicarlo, Charles Greenleaf; Clyde D. Taylor; Harman Kirby; Kevin Gallagher.
Results: Hearing held.
Ref's: SUBAPA, open, hearing, Asia, narcotics.
(Last updated at 10:09 a.m. Mar. 23, 1983, by AMA.)

APR. 12, 1983 (TUESDAY) 9:30 A.M.–12 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2172
Comt: Full.
Type: Open hearing/markup.
Purpose: On International Narcotics Control Program.
Witn's: Clyde D. Taylor; Frank V. Monastero; Frank B. Kimball.
Results: Hearing/markup held. Ordered favorably reported H. Res. 67 re Shcharansky.
Ref's: Full, open, hearing, markup, Shcharansky, Helsinki, Narcotics.
(Last updated at 12:24 p.m. Apr. 18, 1983, by AMA.)

MAR. 5, 1983 (THURSDAY) 2 P.M.–4 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Full and Select Committee on Narcotics.
Type: Open informal tea.
Purpose: Meet with a delegation from the Mexican Attorney General's Office re narcotics control to be held jointly with Select Committee on Narcotics.

Witn's: Delegation from Mexico.
Results: Informal tea held Mexico.
Ref's: Full, open, informal, tea, Mexico, Latin-America, narcotics.
(Last updated at 2:37 p.m. May 6, 1983, by AMA.)

JUNE 30, 1983 (THURSDAY) 10:30 A.M.–12 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open Briefing.
Purpose: Overview of international narcotics problems.
Witn's: Dr. Robert M. Dupont.
Results: Open briefing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, briefing, full, drug-trafficking.
(Last updated at 1:48 p.m. July 26, 1984, by ECH.)

JULY 26, 1983 (TUESDAY) 3 P.M.–4:30 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Informal/tea.
Purpose: Meet with a group of Pakistani officials on narcotics control programs in Pakistan.
Results: Informal/tea held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, informal/tea, full, drug-trafficking, Asia, Pakistan, informal.
(Last updated at 1:53 p.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

AUG. 4, 1983 (THURSDAY) 10 A.M.–12 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Closed briefing.
Purpose: Overview of international narcotics problems.
Results: Closed briefing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, closed, briefing, full, CIA, drug-trafficking.
(Last updated at 1:55 p.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

SEPT. 22, 1983 (THURSDAY) 2 P.M.–4 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Closed briefing.
Purpose: Narcotics trafficking in the Bahamas.
Witn's: Andy Antippas; Frank V. Monastero; Oliver Revell; Nick Schonengerdt.
Results: Closed briefing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, closed, briefing, drug-trafficking, full, Bahamas.
(Last updated at 1:59 p.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

SEPT. 28, 1983 (WEDNESDAY) 2 P.M.–4 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.

Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Federal-State cooperation in international narcotics interdiction: Bahamas.
Witn's: Hon. Dennis DeConcini; Nicholas Navarro; Hon. Glenn English.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, full, Bahamas, drug-trafficking, interdiction.
(Last updated at 2:01 p.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

OCT. 19, 1983 (WEDNESDAY) 2 P.M.–4 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: U.S. Narcotics Interdiction Programs in the Bahamas.
Witn's: Dominick DiCarlo; Frank V. Monastero; William Green.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, full, drug-trafficking, interdiction, Bahamas.
(Last updated at 2:04 p.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

NOV. 2, 1983 (WEDNESDAY) 2 P.M.–4 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing briefing.
Purpose: U.S. Narcotics Interdiction Programs in the Bahamas.
Witn's: Admiral Daniel J. Murphy; Rear Admiral D.C. Thompson; Nick Schowengerdt; Philip T. White.
Results: Open hearing and briefing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, briefing, drug-trafficking, full, interdiction, Bahamas.
(Last updated at 2:07 p.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

FEB. 21, 1984 (TUESDAY) 2:10 P.M.–4:20 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Cuban Government involvement in narcotics trafficking: The U.S. response.
Witn's: Hon. James H. Michel; Francis M. Mullen; Sen. Lawton Chiles; Hon. Jose Sorzano; Kenneth Tomlinson.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, Cuba, drug-trafficking, full.
(Last updated at 11:44 a.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

FEB. 23, 1984 (THURSDAY) 10:08 A.M.–12:15 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Review of world wide illicit narcotics situation.

Witn's: Hon. Dominick Dicarlo; Gary Liminig; Dr. Lawrence J. Korb; Richard Derham; Matthew P. Hennesey.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, FY-85, Foreign-Assistance, full.
(Last updated at 11:45 a.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

APR. 5, 1984 (THURSDAY) 1:30 P.M.-3:30 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2172 RHOB.
Comt: Full committee.
Type: Open markup.
Purpose: Consideration of H. Con. Res. 275, congratulating the Government of Colombia for its decision to test herbicidal eradication and expressing the hope that the Government of Colombia will carry out a sustained eradication program; H. Res. 463, a resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of State to provide certain information to the House of Representatives concerning death squads in El Salvador; H. Res. 464, a resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of State to provide certain information to the House of Representatives concerning the 1980 slayings of four American churchwomen in El Salvador.
Results: Open markup held. H. Con. Res. 275 ordered favorably reported, as amended, by voice vote; H. Res. 463 orderd reported, without recommendation, by voice vote; H. Res. 464, ordered reported, by voice vote, unfavorably. Also considered H. Con. Res. 261, expressing support for the initiatives of the Contadora group, ordered favorably reported, as amended, by voice vote.
Ref's: Full, committee, open, markup, H. Con. Res. 275, H. Res. 463, H. Res. 464, H. Con. Res. 261, Colombia, Narcotics, El-Salvador.
(Last updated at 1:27 p.m. May 10, 1984 by ECH.)

APR. 10, 1984 (TUESDAY) 2:15 P.M.-3:17 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Closed briefing.
Purpose: Impact of U.S. assistance on narcotics control efforts.
Witn's: Hon. William Schneider Jr.; Clyde D. Taylor; Hon. John C. Monjo; Mr. Fernando Randon; Howard B. Schaffer; Jerry Lamberti; Richard Derham.
Results: Closed briefing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, closed, briefing, Foreign-Assistance, full.
(Last updated at 11:45 a.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

MAY 16, 1984 (WEDNESDAY) 11 A.M.-12 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2173 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on Internaitonal Narcotics Control.
Type: Informal/coffee.
Purpose: Meet with Hon. Lewis A. Tambs, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia.
Witn's: Hon. Lewis A. Tambs.

Results: Informal/coffee held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, informal/coffee, Colombia, informal, full.
(Last updated at 11:46 a.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

MAY 24, 1984 (THURSDAY) 11:07 A.M.–11:45 A.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on Internaitonal Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Recent developments in Colombian narcotics control.
Witn's: Lowell Kilday; Clyde D. Taylor; John C. Lawn.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, Colombia, full.
(Last updated at 11:46 a.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

JUNE 7, 1984 (THURSDAY) 10:10 A.M.–11:15 A.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: The Bulgarian/Turkish narcotics connection.
Witn's: John C. Lawn; Mark Palmer; Paul B. Henze.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, Bulgaria, Turkey, full.
(Last updated at 11:47 a.m. July 26, 1984 by ECH.)

JULY 24, 1984 (TUESDAY) 10:10 A.M.–12:25 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Subeme Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open joint hearing.
Purpose: U.S.-Bulgarian relations and international drug trafficking, and H. Con. Res. 337, concerning Bulgaria's abuses of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR carnets in facilitating and transportation of illicit narcotics, smuggled arms, and terrorists; and H.R. 5980, directing the President to conduct a comprehensive review of United States policy toward Bulgaria.
Witn's: Hon. Alphonse D'Amato; Hon. Jack R. Perry; Nathan Adams; Hon. Richard R. Burt; William von Rabb; John C. Lawn.
Results: Open joint hearing held. H.R. 5980 and H. Con. Res. 337 were discussed.
Ref's: Subeme, Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, joint, hearing, H. Con Res. 337, H.R. 5980, Bulgaria, drugs, arms terrorism, drug-smuggling, full.
(Last updated at 12:12 a.m. July 30, 1984 by ECH.)

SEPT. 26, 1984 (WEDNESDAY) 12:10 P.M.–3:35 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2172 RHOB.
Comt: Full committee.
Type: Open markup.

Purpose: Markup of the following: H.R. 6311, to combat international terrorism; H.R. 6304, authorizing the release of certain USIA films, and H. Con. Res. 337, concerning Bulgaria's abuses of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets in Facilitating the Transportation of Illicit Narcotics, Smuggled Arms and Terrorists.

Results: Open markup held. The terrorism committee print was amended, and adopted by voice vote, a subsequently designated H.R. 6311 and was ordered favorably reported by voice vote. H.R. 6304 was ordered favorably reported by voice vote. H. Con. Res. 337 was ordered favorably reported, as amended, by voice vote.

Ref's: Full, committee, open, markup, H.R. 6311, H. Cong. Res. 337, H.R. 6304, Bulgaria, narcotics, terrorism, anti-terrorism. USIA, H.R. 5612, H.R. 5613. VV.

(Last updated at 4 p.m. Sept. 27, 1984, by ECH.)

MAR. 19, 1985 (TUESDAY) 10:09 A.M.–12:10 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2172 RHOB.

Comt: Full committee.

Type: Open hearing.

Purpose: US. International Narcotics Control Programs.

Witn's: Jon Thomas; Frank V. Monastero; Hon. Charles B. Rangel.

Results: Opening hearing held.

Ref's: Full, committee, open, hearing, narcotics, FY86, Foreign-Aid, International-NARC, narcotics-control.

(Last updated at 12:34 p.m. Mar. 20, 1985 by ECH.)

APR. 3, 1985 (WEDNESDAY) 10:30 A.M.–12 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.

Comt: Full committee.

Type: Informal/coffee.

Purpose: Meet with the President of Colombia, His Excellency Belisario Betancur.

Witn's: H.E. Belisario Betancur.

Results: Informal/coffee held.

Ref's: Full, committee, informal/coffee, Colombia, narcotics, drug-trafficking.

(Last updated at 4:57 p.m. Apr. 3, 1985 by ECH.)

MAY 7, (TUESDAY) 3:30 P.M.–5 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.

Comt: Full committee.

Type: Open briefing.

Purpose: Briefing on the Mexican, narcotics situation.

Results: Opening briefing held.

Ref's: Full, committee, open, briefing, Mexico narcotics, narcotics-control.

(Last updated at 3:09 p.m. May 7, 1985 by ECH.)

MAY 23, 1985 (THURSDAY) 1:30 P.M.–3 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.

Comt: Full committee.
Type: Informal/tea.
Purpose: Hon. Ben Gilman and Hon. Larry Smith to host meeting with a delegation from the Spanish Senate Drug Committee.
Results: Informal tea held.
Ref's: Full, committee, informal/tea, narcotics, informal tea, Spain, Europe.
(Last updated at 9:50 a.m. July 22, 1985 by ECH.)

JUNE 4, 1985 (TUESDAY) 2 P.M.–4 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Closed briefing.
Purpose: Narcotics production estimates and verification methods. Also the closed briefing will be followed by an informal briefing on narcotics-related issues in the Cayman Islands.
Results: Closed and informal briefing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, closed, briefing, drugs, full, drug-trafficking, Cayman-Islands, Caribbean.
(Last updated at 11:26 a.m. June 6, 1985 by ECH.)

JUNE 5, 1985 (WEDNESDAY) 8:30 A.M.–10 A.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Full committee.
Type: Informal/breakfast.
Purpose: Hon. Larry Smith, chairman of the Task Force on International Narcotics Control to host meeting with a delegation from the Cayman Islands to discuss recent cooperative efforts relating to narcotics trafficking and money laundering.
Results: Informal breakfast held.
Ref's: Full, committee, informal/breakfast, informal, Task Force International Narcotics Control, drugs, Cayman-Islands, drug-trafficking, Caribbean, breakfast.
(Last updated at 9:51 a.m. July 22, 1985 by ECH.)

JUNE 27, 1985 (THURSDAY) 10:10 A.M.–11:45 A.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Narcotics production and transshipments in Belize and Central America.
Witn's: Hon. Jon Thomas; Judith E. Bertini.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open hearing, drugs, Belize, Central-America, interdiction, full.
(Last updated at 11:44 a.m. June 28, 1985 by ECH.)

SEPT. 20, 1985 (FRIDAY) 10 A.M.–11:30 A.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Full committee.
Type: Informal/coffee.

Purpose: Hon. Larry Smith, chairman, Task Force on International Narcotics Control to host meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to Peru, Hon. David C. Jordan, to discuss recent narcotics developments in that country.
Witn's: Hon. David C. Jordan.
Results: Informal coffee held.
Ref's: Full, committee, informal/coffee, narcotics, informal, Peru, South America, coffee.
(Last updated at 11:13 a.m. Sept. 20, 1985 by ECH.)

NOV. 12, 1985 (TUESDAY) 1:48 P.M.–4:02 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Recent developments in Latin American narcotics control.
Witn's: Hon. Jon R. Thomas; David L. Westrate.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, Latin-America, Central-America, drugs, narcotics-control.
(Last updated at 11:16 a.m. Nov. 13, 1985 by ECH.)

FEB. 6, 1986 (THURSDAY) 10:13 A.M.–12:16 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2172 RHOB.
Comt: Full committee.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Annual review of International Narcotics Control Programs, and the impact of Gramm-Rudman on overseas narcotics control efforts.
Witn's: Mark Dion; David L. Westrate; James W. Shaver; Clyde E. Robbins, rear admiral; Richard W. Miller.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Full, committee, open hearing, foreign-aid, FY86, narcotics, narcotics-control, Gramm-Rudman, budget.
(Last updated at 12:47 p.m. Feb. 13, 1986 by ECH.)

MAR. 11, 1986 (TUESDAY) 2:15 P.M.–4:30 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Nicaraguan Government involvement in narcotics trafficking.
Witn's: Alvaro Jose Baldizon Aviles; Thomas G. Byrne; Jon Thomas.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, drug-trafficking, full, committee, Nicaragua, Central-America.
(Last updated at 10:18 a.m. Jun. 24, 1986 by ECH.)

MAY 13, 1986 (TUESDAY) 2:10 P.M.–3:30 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.

Purpose: Review of U.S. narcotics control efforts in the Middle East and South Asia.
Witn's: Ann B. Wrobleski; James Norris; Raymond J. McKinnon; Robert A. Peck; Rayburn F. Hesse.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, full, Middle-East, South-Asia, Asia, drugs, narcotics-control.
(Last updated at 1:57 p.m. Jun. 24, 1986 by ECH.)

MAY 22, 1986 (THURSDAY) 2:25 P.M.–4:07 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Review of U.S. narcotics control efforts in the Middle East and South Asis—Part II.
Witn's: Mark Dion; Raymond J. McKinnon, Rayburn F. Hesse; Robert A. Peck; James Norris.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, narcotics-control, drugs, Middle-East, South-Asia, full, committee.
(Last updated at 2:16 p.m. June 24, 1986 by ECH.)

JUNE 19, 1986 (THURSDAY) 1 P.M.–2 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Closed briefing.
Purpose: Closed briefing on U.S.-Panamanian anti-narcotics efforts by representatives of the CIA.
Results: Closed briefing held.
Ref's: Task force on International Narcotics Control, closed briefing, Panama, Central-America, drugs, CIA, interdiction, full.
(Last updated at 8:46 a.m. June 20, 1986 by ECH.)

JUNE 19, 1986 (THURSDAY) 2:20 P.M.–4:20 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2255 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Issues in U.S.-Panamanian anti-narcotics efforts.
Witn's: Mark Dion; Richard Wyrough; David Queen; Thomas V. Cash.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open hearing, drugs, Panama, Central-America, interdiction, full.
(Last updated at 10:16 a.m. July 9, 1986 by ECH.)

JULY 17, 1986 (THURSDAY) 10:30 A.M.–12:30 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: U.S.-Mexico cooperation in narcotics control efforts, Part I: The Camarena Investigation.

Witn's: David L. Westrate; James Mills.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open hearing, drugs, Panama, trafficking, Mexico, narcotics-control.
(Last updated at 3:27 p.m. July 17, 1986 by ECH.)

JULY 17, 1986 (THURSDAY) 2:00 P.M.–4:00 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: U.S.-Mexico cooperation in narcotics control.
efforts: Part II, Eradication and Interdiction.
Witn's: Hon. Ann B. Wrobleski; William Rosenblatt; David L. Westrate.
Results: Open hearing held.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, Mexico, drugs, interdiction, narcotics-control, trafficking.
(Last updated at 3:27 p.m. July 17, 1986 by ECH.)

AUG. 5, 1986 (TUESDAY) 1:30 P.M.–4 P.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2200 RHOB.
Comt: Task Force on International Narcotics Control.
Type: Open hearing.
Purpose: Role of the U.S. military in narcotics control overseas.
Witn's: Col Harvey Pothier; Hon. Ann B. Wrobleski; Tom Kelley.
Ref's: Task Force on International Narcotics Control, open, hearing, narcotics-control, U.S.-military, Drugs.
(Last updated at 3:49 p.m. July 31, 1986 by ECH.)

AUG 6, 1986 (WEDNESDAY) 9:30 P.M.–11:30 A.M.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, room: 2172 RHOB.
Comt: Full committee.
Type: Open markup.
Purpose: Consideration of H. Res. 373, To urge the Government of South Africa to indicate its willingness to engage in meaningful political negotiations with that country's black majority; and a draft committee print of international narcotics control legislation.
Ref's: Full, committee, open, markup, H. Res. 373, South-Africa, Africa, narcotics, narcotics-control.
(Last updated at 12:41 p.m. Aug. 1, 1986 by ECH.)

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